

XVII. DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW
CICINDELINÆ (COLEOPTERA)
FROM BORNEO.

By DR. WALTHER HORN, *Berlin*.

Collyris antennalis, sp. nov.

♀ *Coll. brevilabris* simillima, differt antennarum articulis 5—11 evidenter angustioribus longioribusque (prothoracis basim fere attingentibus); labro brevi in medio perparum rotundatoprolongato, dentibus (centrali excepta) longioribus; frontis sulcis 2 longitudinalibus multo minus profundis (non profundioribus quam in *Coll. bonelli*), parte intermedia non carinato-elevata sed fere plana, partibus orbitalibus verticalioribus, minus altis (postice vix altioribus quam antice), tota parte interoculari antice (supra clipeum) angustiore quam in illa specie; elytris paullo grossius sculptis quam in *Coll. brevilabris Weyersi* (grossius quam in forma prioritatis "*Coll. brevilabris*"); tibiis, tarsis, femorum basi, genibus testaceis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ —8 mm.

Two ♀ ♀, Martapura (S. E. Borneo), ex coll. Dr. David Sharp: one ♀ in the collection of the British Museum, one in my own. Both were collected by Doherty in 1891.

The labrum, the 3rd to 11th segments of the antennæ and the palpi (the distal half of each last segment is dark) are testaceous; the pro- and meso-episterna without distinct pubescence, metasternum impunctate. The new species differs from *Coll. linearis* and its varieties by its smaller size, the short yellow labrum, the (regular) finer and denser punctuation of the elytra, the narrower head, etc. The eyes are less divergent posteriorly and much flatter, the middle stripe between the orbital plates narrower (especially behind). At first view the little species reminds one very much of *Coll. brevilabris*, m., by the shape of the head, prothorax and elytra. The two processes of the 7th abdominal sternite take their origin close to each other and are parallel.

Collyris constricticollis, sp. nov.

Inter *Coll. sarawakensem*, T. Thoms, et *levigatam*, m. Capite ut in hac specie, prothoracis parte constricta anteriore etiam longiore, parte conica incrassata posteriore paullo brevior (et perparum crassiore), pronoto toto regulariter grosse sat sparsim transversaliter plicato, parte angustissima prothoracis vix ante medium longitudinis sita; elytris fere ut in *Coll. sarawakensis* sculptis, in parte media sat lata grosse intricato-plicatis, antea sparsim modice grosse (punctis

gradatim basin versus diminutis), postea subtilissime rarissime (hac parte fere glabra) punctatis; primo antennarum articulo nigro-cyanescente. Long. 17—17½ mm.

Two ♀♀, Martapura (Doherty, 1891: ex coll. Dr. David Sharp). One specimen in my collection, one in the British Museum.

The coloration of the body, antennæ and legs is exactly like that of *Coll. levigata*, m., and (the first segment of the antennæ excepted) *sarawakensis*, Thoms. The pro- and meso-epipleuræ are exceedingly finely, the lateral part of the metasternum closely and evidently, pilose. The head differs from that of *Coll. sarawakensis* by the middle stripe of the front being not at all elevated in the form of a carina and in the evidently less highly elevated wrinkles at the base of the orbital plates. The prothorax of the new species is longer than that of *Coll. sarawakensis*, the constricted anterior part much longer and narrower, the conical basal part a little shorter and more conical. Some specimens of Thomson's species have exactly the same sculpture of the elytra as the new species.

Therates crinys, Bat., *styx*, subsp. nov.

Differt a forma prioritatis colore toto et corporis supra subtusque et antennarum et pedum et palporum et labri et mandibularum nigro; elytris pone locum illum obliquum tumidum discoidalem paullulum punctatis: punctis sensim ante quartam partem apicalem evanescentibus. Long. 9½ mm. (sine labro).

One ♂, sent to me by Mr. John Hewitt, director of the Sarawak Museum. Collected at 4,500 feet elevation in May 1899, near Mount Penrissen (Borneo).

The unique specimen is in very bad condition. The slight punctuation behind the elevated oblique middle spot runs down to about three-fourths of the length of the elytra. The extreme apical part shows again some sculpture. The entire blackish coloration is very strange.

